

PRINCE OF HASSAYAMPERS CALLED OVER THE DIVIDE

(From Friday's Daily.)

Arizona has lost one of her citizens, one of her ablest citizens and one of her staunchest industrial builders in Major A. J. Doran. His death occurred at the Pioneer's home in this city yesterday morning at about 4 o'clock from cerebral hemorrhage, following an illness of several months from partial paralysis, which affliction was superinduced by an auto accident a few years ago in Los Angeles, since which time he had been gradually failing in health.

It is a strange and yet beautiful coincidence that the earthly career of this dean of the Hassayampers should end under an environment which he practically moulded, when many years ago as a legislator he initiated the movement by which Arizona pioneers were to be given a home as the years rolled by, and of which the deceased bore the honor of being the sponsor. So, accordingly, will this pillar of his kindly consideration of others remain and serve as a fitting monument to his memory as time rolls on. Major Doran reluctantly accepted the position as the first superintendent of this institution, but retired later owing to urgent mining business, and returned to its shelter only a few weeks ago out of affection for its associations and as a guest of the State at large.

End Came Suddenly.

Superintendent Trippell, one of Major Doran's closest and truest friends for over a third of a century, stated yesterday that the deceased passed away suddenly and painlessly. His body was found in an arm chair in his room at 8:30 a. m., and the features indicated not the slightest agony or suffering. Major Doran evidently had arisen to prepare for breakfast, when the end came like a flash. The evening before he was in a genial mood and partook of a hearty dinner. He was able to walk and stated that his condition was improving.

An Early Hassayamper.

Major Doran was born at New Philadelphia, Ohio, on July 11, 1849. In 1860 he left that State and came to Colorado, when the western spirit seized him and with others he passed through Tucson in the latter part of that year for California to pursue his vocation as a millwright, carpenter and bridge builder. When the Civil War broke out, he was one of the first to enlist at the State capital and was assigned to Co. F, California infantry, U. S. A., which proceeded to Arizona, taking station in 1861 at Tucson. He was given a brevet commission, owing to his familiarity with the country, which covered what then was known as the Butterfield stage route, passing through Yuma, Maricopa Wells and other old landmarks. Later this command was shifted to Texas, to return to Tucson two years afterward. So it may be observed that Major Doran in reality was a pioneer, and his recital of the experiences of that faraway day was most thrilling and interesting. He was honorably discharged at Tucson, when he returned to California to engage in business as a merchant and to establish saw mills at different points near mining towns. In 1868 he resumed his trade, and was given large contracts in bridge construction for the Central Pacific, then entering the State.

The Lure of Arizona.

Major Doran retraced his steps to Arizona in 1876, when he stated he "hit the trail" to go into camp for good. He located at the small camp of the Silver King, the most famous of mine in the West in its day, which was situated in Pinal county. He was appointed mine superintendent as well as construction engineer of the mill to be built, and in this dual capacity the wonderful record made by this silver producer still lives and is kindly cherished for the capability of this man. Other Arizona mine fields attracted the attention of this practical operator, and he became interested in nearly every section in the years which followed. His judgment was weighed with high regard by capital and his success was well known.

In Political Life.

There are very few Arizonians who attained the prominence in official life which the deceased enjoyed. In 1882 he was elected sheriff of Pinal county and made a commendable record. Succeeding years found him a member of the territorial board of equalization for two terms under Governor Wolsey's administration. In 1894 he was elected commissioner-at-large in Arizona to the upper branch of the legislature, a distinction which he won through his splendid name as a constructive statesman and which was relieved of any sectional consideration whatever. He graced the legislature later in again being elected to the upper house, and for two terms he was the first lawmaker to urge the creation of the board of control, and this official body is still retained under statehood by another name. For seven years he was a lieutenant colonel of the National Guard of Arizona, and this military body owes its fine organization to his foresight, which was intended to be for defensive purposes solely. The deceased also was a commissioner from Arizona to the Chicago World's Fair, as well as did fill other offices, elective and appointive.

Prince of Pioneers.

A splendid trait of the character of this Hassayamper was his fearless nature, and yet his disposition was tempered with a kindly feeling under all circumstances, in which his open-handed generosity gave him a splen-

did name throughout Arizona. He would give freely, but not take, he disclaimed the fulsome, and his modest manners made him beloved by all. He was a splendid man in every walk of life, and Arizona loses one whose capability in any capacity was of the highest and ennobling in manhood. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Angie Bennett, of Boone, Ia., and two nephews, and a brother who resides in this city. Major Doran affiliated with every branch of Masonry, reaching the 32d degree, and was a member of the B. P. O. Elks. Funeral arrangements are to be announced later. He had nearly reached his 78th year.

400 SLACKERS IN CUSTODY SINCE DEC. 1

PHOENIX, Feb. 14.—Georgia yesterday joined the list of other States in which Arizona slackers have been apprehended, information being received at the office of the adjutant general that an Arizonian who had evaded military service was under arrest there.

Since December 1, 1917, nearly 400 slackers have been apprehended and inducted into the military service, according to information at State draft headquarters. Of these, 333 have been duly credited to the various counties, while 50 more are in transit.

Cochise county is at the head of the list in the number of slackers picked up and sent to cantonments, that county being credited with 87 since December 1. Gila and Graham counties tie for second place, with 45 each, while Yavapai is third with 42. None has been returned from Apache.

Pima, Yavapai and Yuma counties now have sent their full quota yet called for and have credits on the final 15 per cent as follows: Pima, 3; Yavapai, 31; Yuma, 2.

Of the 3,472 men from Arizona called to duty, there was on December 1, 1917, a deficit of 485, due to slackers who failed to report for examination, or did not entrain for camp. Since that time 333 have been apprehended and inducted into the service, (according to the books and with 50 more in transit), leaving a balance of only 151 to be sent to join the colors when the call for the final 15 per cent is made. However, the Arizona slackers are being picked up at such a rapid rate that it is expected the full quota soon will be filled, and for that reason this state may not be called on for the 15 per cent, the call for the other States being set for February 23.

The following table shows the full quota for each county, the balance due on December 1, 1917, the number apprehended and inducted into the service since December 1, and the balance due on February 13, 1918:

County	Quota	Dec. 1, 1917	Dec 1	Feb. 13
55 Apache	10	0	10	
674 Cochise	93	8	10	
54 Coconino	6	2	4	
518 Gila	104	45	59	
114 Graham	60	45	15	
161 Greenlee	34	9	25	
598 Maricopa	51	29	22	
111 Mohave	31	18	13	
99 Navajo	19	4	15	
291 Pima	32	35	credit	
155 Pinal	16	3	13	
95 Santa Cruz	12	6	6	
423 Yavapai	11	42	Credit 31	
124 Yuma	6	8	Credit 2	
3472	485	333	151	

SHIPS ESSENTIAL SAYS U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION

PHOENIX, Feb. 14.—National Fuel Administrator Garfield considers the national shipbuilding campaign something that touches very intimately and materially upon his own sphere of activities. So he has wired the State Council of Defense urging that Arizona do her part in furnishing the necessary workmen.

"Ships cannot move without coal," says the fuel administrator, "but neither can coal move without ships. We must have ships to carry freight away from the seaboard terminals, or coal will be tangled up again, as it was three weeks ago, tangled up with cut-bound freight and unable to reach the ships waiting for fuel, to enable them to carry out cargoes from the congested tracks. With plenty of ships to keep the terminals clear, we shall be able to move coal to the places where it is most needed, and we shall have coal enough to move it, the faster we move it, the faster we can produce it, for the mines have no ears, they halt their output, for bituminous coal cannot be stored at the mines.

"Every man, woman and child in the United States has at least a touch of war hardships through interruption of the coal supply. We all know now that more hardships will recur unless we remedy the fundamental conditions. That means that we are all interested in building ships. Do everything you can to speed shipbuilding, for your own comfort, for your own safety, for the honor of the United States, to enable this country to bear its share of the burden of the war."

FEEDING TROOPS IS NO SMALL JOB NOW

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—To maintain the American army in France 100,000 pounds of gross tonnage a day must be landed at French ports for each man, according to Captain Earl J. Zimmerman, executive officer in the depot quartermasters' department here.

"The American people have no conception of the quantity of supplies needed for the men 'over there,' said Captain Zimmerman, "nor of the difficulty in getting it to them. For example it takes 23,000,000 pounds of frozen beef each month to feed a million soldiers."

In explaining the food supply of the American soldiers abroad and the manner in which it must be sent, Captain Zimmerman gave a general picture of the difficulties of the quartermasters' corps in constantly maintaining a sufficient quantity of food.

According to his statement, the men in France are on a "garrison ration"—the same as soldiers at cantonments in this country. This ration is five pounds a man, each day. This weight, however, includes eating utensils and container. For a million men 150,000,000 pounds of rations a month are required, amounting to 4,000 carloads.

A list of the food required for a million men for 30 days would include the following:

23,000,000 pounds of frozen beef.
38,500,000 pounds of flour.
6,000,000 pounds of bacon.
2,000,000 cans of beef.
1,000,000 cans corned beef.
1,000,000 cans corned beef hash.
3,000,000 pounds of sugar.
2,400,000 pounds of coffee.
972,000 pounds of butter.

At all times, Captain Zimmerman said, a 30-day supply is maintained in France.

CHAUTAUQUA WILL NOT BE HELD THIS SUMMER

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Prescott will have no Chautauqua this summer.

(This decision was reached at a recent meeting of the Chautauqua committee of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the representatives of the Chautauqua organization having been in the city this week to talk things over with the committee. In view of the fact that the nation is at war and the financial drain upon the population is somewhat heavy, it was decided to discontinue the big entertainment event and let the time and financial resources of the citizens of the county be turned in other directions.

While it was shown that the Chautauqua movement was undoubtedly one which tended toward the moral uplift of the respective communities, it was decided that inasmuch as Uncle Sam has something of a gigantic "uplift" movement on his hands right now, it was the duty of his nephews and nieces to conserve their energy for boosting the work of uplifting the kaiser from his present job of Prussianizing the universe.

In all probability a lyceum course will be arranged for, a number of good concerts, lectures, etc., to be brought here at intervals of several weeks apart. The lyceum numbers will be furnished by the same company which provided the Chautauqua attractions in seasons past.

2,600 PERSONS SIGNED ROAD PETITION

(From Friday's Daily.)

That the citizens and taxpayers of Yavapai county want the short line road built to Jerome is a foregone conclusion.

This matter has been hanging fire for some time, but it was left to the present administration of the Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce to definitely ascertain the number of taxpayers and citizens who desired this road built, and the amount of taxable wealth they represent. To that end, petitions were recently circulated throughout the county, with the result that 2,600 taxpayers signed this petition, representing \$86,000,000 worth of the taxable wealth of the county. In other words, four-fifths of the entire taxable wealth of Yavapai county stands behind the project.

The original petition will be filed with the board of supervisors, while an exact copy of the same will be sent to the Commission of State Institutions. In the Verde district, particularly, was great interest shown and the petitions from that district were the first to be received by the Chamber of Commerce.

WHAT ARIZONA NEEDS

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15.—Edward Wheeler and Harry Lindrum were hanged from the same scaffold here today for murder. Wheel killed two persons in the Winslow payroll robbery last summer and Lindrum killed Patrolman Tiernan.

RED LIGHT DISTRICTS MUST CLOSE MARCH 1ST BY ORDER OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

PHOENIX, Feb. 15.—Troops in Arizona are given the completest possible protection from venereal diseases, in regulations adopted by the State board of health to take effect March 1.

The entire program of the war department has been adopted, and adequate provision made to put it in force. By this step Arizona takes a place among the foremost States of the Union, in providing the safeguards against disease which the war department considers important.

Prostitution, which municipalities were legally allowed to protect under the State law, is henceforth outlawed. After March 1 any person harboring a prostitute will run afoul of the State board of health, which has full power to make any regulations it considers necessary to prevent infectious diseases.

Houses of ill-fame, in the opinion of the board of health, tend to spread disease. Not only is it made unlawful to operate them, but any official refusing to suppress them may also be punished by the board.

The measures requested by the war department and United States Public Health service were adopted yesterday at a meeting of the board of health attended by Governor Hunt, Attorney General Jones, Superintendent of Public Health Sweek, and Lieutenant Paul Popenoe, of the surgeon general's staff, who was sent here from Washington to confer with the State authorities.

Lieutenant Popenoe stated that so long as prostitution was legally protected in any part of Arizona, it would be impossible for the army effectively to protect itself from disease. By the draft act, houses of ill-fame are prohibited within five miles of any military camp, and under this law or in cooperation with local authorities, Lieutenant Popenoe closed the red-light districts of Bisbee, Fort Huachuca, Ray, Winkelman, Kelvin, Ajo, Globe and Yuma, in December.

There are still segregated districts in many mining camps, however, and are a constant source of disease, in the belief of the war department. The board of health therefore unhesitatingly decided to meet the wishes of the army, and prohibit the existence of all such districts.

The largest red-light districts left in the State are said to be at Jerome and Superior. The superintendent of public health wrote to both of these cities last night, warning them to close at once.

In addition to prohibiting houses of prostitution and forbidding physicians to issue medical certificates to prostitutes, the regulations adopted by the board of health contained drastic provisions which are expected to be of great value to the civil population as well as to the army.

Everyone knowing of a case of venereal disease is obliged to report it to some health officer. Physicians may report cases under their own confidential numbers, insuring complete secrecy for their patients, which secrecy will be observed if the patient continues treatment until cured, or at least rendered non-infectious. In case a patient stops treatment too soon, his name will be sent to the State board, which will at once call on the police power of the State to bring him to justice.

All persons arrested on charges of prostitution, vagrancy or disorderly conduct are required to undergo a medical examination, and if found to be diseased will be treated until they are no longer infectious. This provision, according to Lieutenant Popenoe, is one to which the war department attaches great importance.

Any diseased person who cannot afford treatment from a private physician will be treated free of charge by a county or city health officer. Physicians are enjoined to find out, whenever possible, where their patients contracted disease, so that the source of infection may be traced and suppressed.

Physicians are likewise instructed to give their patients information as to how to avoid spreading disease. The State board of health will aid in this educational campaign by distributing pamphlets prepared by the Council of National Defense for this purpose.

Any person who prescribes for venereal disease, or any druggist who sells a patent medicine for this purpose, except on a physician's prescription, renders himself liable to fine or imprisonment. This regulation is expected by the war department to be of great value to the army, in preventing soldiers from indulging in self-medication, whose consequences are frequently very injurious.

Proper precautions will be taken by the board of health to prevent persons infected with venereal diseases from handling food, acting as barbers, or engaging in any occupations where they are likely to infect others.

The State board reserves the right to decide in all cases whether a patient is sufficiently cured before being

discharged from quarantine.

In short, venereal diseases are hereafter to take their proper place as serious contagious diseases, and to be treated like smallpox, meningitis, and similar diseases. The "conspiracy of silence" has been broken, and hypocrisy and false modesty will no longer be allowed to endanger the health of soldiers and civilians in Arizona.

City officials of Prescott yesterday evening stated that no demand had been made upon them by the State authorities for the closing of the local vice zone. This city is one of the few remaining towns in the State where the segregated district is permitted to operate under rigid regulation, although in view of the edict issued by the health authorities, it will probably have to be eliminated by the first of next month along with similar districts in all parts of the State. Many spasmodic efforts have been made in the past to clamp the lid on the South Granite street badlands, but none of them have been successful. Now that the government has taken a hand in the matter, the elements which are opposed to the licensing system are hopeful of closing the district up for all time.

HEALTHY MINING OUT- LOOK AS ZINC CLIMBS

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Standardizing of zinc at 12 cents a pound, this action having been officially proclaimed by the government, is proving a boon to mining in this section, and is receiving expressions of commendation by many who are operating this character of a mineral property, as well as those deeply interested where the complex output has this by-product as a content. In connection with this official consideration, the outlook for the holdings of the Arizona Hillside Development Co., situated in Copper Creek district, is materially affected, and this property is assured for the future to attain high-class rating in consequence.

A. M. Gillespie and T. R. Buell, principals of this company, who arrived yesterday from the camp, stated operating plans are to undergo a change since official action has been taken to advance the price and maintain its future on a better market basis than has existed for many years. A new compressor is to be installed at once, while generally speaking a regeneration of affairs will follow at once, by which heavy production will be given, and on a basis by which security will be afforded in carrying out large development. "This consideration toward zinc is deserved and of course welcomed, meaning as it does that our interest are being considered as justly as are other minerals, which are climbing up to their proper rating," said Mr. Gillespie yesterday.

The Copper King, a holding of the Hillside, since being revived a short time ago, has undergone thorough exploration and now emerges into rating of a high class proposition. Its raw product with zinc values established on a permanent basis as announced, will easily average \$100 per ton. The new wagon road being built from the works to Hillside, on the railroad, 30 miles long, is an expensive undertaking, but the outlay fully justifies the expense, and particularly so with this metal at a standard price. Other mines in that belt are also affected, and generally speaking, the wisdom of a better and safer market takes away speculative fluctuations and insures a return to solid conditions, which capital will greedily welcome. Mr. Gillespie stated yesterday the Copper King begins its heavy production just as soon as the road is opened, which is expected inside of three months, when auto trucks go into commission.

ROBERTSON HELD ON CHARGE OF IMPORTING

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Roy Robertson, accused by the officers of recently bringing in an auto load of whiskey from Needles, was arrested yesterday morning, and owing to his inability to pony up the required \$500 bail bond, is reposing in the county jail.

Robertson, the officers say, has been a persistent offender against the dry laws of the State, and has earned quite a bit of money by running the blockade with his car loaded with bottled goods. While the sheriff's men failed to locate the carload of whiskey which they say Robertson brought in recently, they state that they have sufficient evidence to insure the man's conviction when his trial comes up.

Robertson was arraigned in the Superior court during the afternoon. He will enter his plea on February 18. Being without funds, the court appointed Attorney J. E. Russell to defend him.

GOLD TO MEXICO

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 15.—The United States has proposed to permit enough gold to be exported to Mexico to satisfy President Carranza's immediate needs as part of the commercial agreement now being negotiated. Mexico now has the gold to her credit in American banks. No loan of any kind by the United States is contemplated.

Journal-Miner for fine job work. **

JURORS SELECTED FOR SERVICE AT TRIAL SESSION

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Clerk Farley, Sheriff Young and Recorder McSwiggan, members of the jury commission, yesterday afternoon drew the names of 75 voters who are to form the juries which will be used at the coming jury session of the Superior court, which opens on Tuesday, March 5th. From this list of 75, 12 jurors will be selected for the various trials.

The list is as follows:
M. C. Bennett, C. Bair, Harry R. Hyde, Chas. W. Stanton, R. B. Cleveland, A. Brickson, C. E. Van Seraninger, Ed. Johnson, Jacob Helfenstein, C. V. Christensen, Thos. J. Hunt, F. B. Bresse, J. F. Powell, Carl Johnson, Walter R. Webb, E. A. Kastner, Al. J. Keegan, Chas. Burris, E. D. Smith, A. S. Rudy, W. H. Doherty, C. D. Thayer, C. M. Degnan, Anton Kukuruzovic, Blake Baker, John Chumney, Joseph Flintner, William Waara, E. M. Merritt, B. F. Allen, W. J. Rife, Martin Schuber, J. H. Thomas, W. P. Scott, William D. Bates, J. Wiley Coughran, J. B. Young, Thomas Jones, Robert Birch, Ora Hann, W. S. W. Lane, Leopold Walloth, F. G. Brecht, W. D. Burnes, E. C. Frank Jamison, Harry Amster, Joseph Kmetich, F. E. Zingheim, T. B. Jones, Chas. A. Williams, Wm. Reedy, R. E. Abell, Ben Gough, Sidney Birch, C. A. Winterhalter, H. J. Gillespie, J. F. Alfred, Glen Richwine, A. V. Mulvenon, J. R. Ferguson, A. F. McCullum, J. B. Sullivan, T. M. Self, G. R. McDole, A. M. Burleson, B. C. Evans, K. Crozier, C. W. Toole, C. P. Owens, W. H. Skinner, George Burthall, H. T. Jones, Grant Baker, Dave Strahan, Geo. Y. Hart.

Probate Matters.

In the matter of the estate of Helen Stephens, deceased, J. H. Madders administrator, yesterday filed his final accounts, and was discharged. The report showed that the property of the deceased had been divided as follows: To J. H. Madders, \$1,053; to Mrs. Cora B. O'Neill, \$1,053; to Ella Zeggler, \$453.

George W. Taylor was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of his deceased wife, Mrs. Catherine Taylor, and filed a bond of \$500.

The Commercial Trust and Savings Bank was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Orville Livesey Harrell.

Asks for Divorce.

Mrs. Lola Beckers yesterday instituted divorce proceedings against Lou O. Beckers, charging the defendant with desertion and failure to provide. The parties were married in Jerome on Dec. 25, 1913. The defendant is now thought to be a resident of California. J. E. Russell represents the plaintiff.

Sues for Attorney Fees.

Attorney P. W. O'Sullivan yesterday filed suit against J. W. Sullivan, asking for a judgment of \$3,000 to cover a debt said to have been incurred by the defendant by reason of legal advice which he had called upon the plaintiff to furnish him. The plaintiff alleges that Sullivan hired him to represent his interests during the time that he had some litigation with the United Gold Mines Company in 1915.

Alleged Bootleggers Arraigned

A number of prisoners who are charged with bootlegging, were arraigned before Judge Sweeney yesterday afternoon. John Carter will enter his plea on Feb. 16, his bond having been fixed in the sum of \$500. W. G. Porter entered a plea of not guilty yesterday, and failing to furnish the \$500 bond, was remanded to jail. Charles Branner told the court that he lacked funds with which to employ an attorney, and the court directed Attorney Russell to look after the defendant's interests on Feb. 18, when he will enter a plea. Roy Robertson will also enter his plea on the same day. John Patterson was remanded to jail owing to his failure to furnish the required bond, and will appear in court to enter his plea on Feb. 18th.

RAILROAD RUMOR

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Thomas Reedy, of Black Canyon district, was a visitor yesterday to buy supplies and procure a powder license, stating that reports were in circulation that the Prescott and Phoenix Short Line Railroad was likely to begin construction early in May. An arrival from Phoenix had brought this information, but it lacked confirmation from those in that city identified with this movement. Mr. Reedy states that that mining country is beginning to attract much interest among engineers, many of whom are coming in to make examinations.

YOUNG AVIATOR MEETS WITH MISHAP

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Egbert Sprule, a young mechanic formerly employed at the Vulture mine as a gasoline engineer, who enlisted in the aviation corps, and was assigned to Kelly Field, near San Antonio, Texas, met with slight injuries a short time ago in making a flight. Engine trouble occurred at a height of 5,500 feet, but by skillful handling, of his machine he managed to volplane to earth, striking a post in the rapid descent. His right wrist was fractured and he had several minor bruises to his body and face. He was in the last stages of qualifying and expected to be sent abroad for final instructions.

Try a Journal-Miner want ad. **

LOYAL YAVAPAI WOMEN DOING THEIR BIT

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Patriotism which counts for something is the impressive scene to attract attention as well as sincere interest as one loiters along Montezuma street, and beholds the sacrificing American woman doing her bit for the boys at the front. There is silence in the large room, except for the burring of the machine as the work goes ahead, tempered with a spirit of faith and affection for the great cause. There is heard nothing of the revengeful or the venom of hatred, but a determined band of the gentler sex is working with a will and ardor which reflects a profound and beautiful belief for the cause of loyalty, as each is seen adorned with the familiar symbol of her duty—the benevolent Red Cross.

Yesterday was the first occasion for this chapter to be seen in all of its industry in action, and the inspiration imparted to the sterner sex all the more relieved the feeling of anxiety for the many who have gone on to fight the good fight. Could those on the firing line behold the little band in Prescott working with a candor and determination such as in evidence, cares would be brushed aside as tidings come from those at home that all is well and hope is cherished for the future weal of those who are far away. Personal comfort and physical care is the slogan to greet the absent ones, and that they are being remembered to the fullest measure is convincingly shown as hundreds of articles are being woven with deft hands, and buoyant hearts are beating in sweet cadence.

There is everything imaginable being made "with neatness and dispatch," and this improvised manufacturing institution has all the coloring of a haven in its full enjoyment for the welfare of the gallant ones who are to be remembered by kith and kin at home.

The magnificent and generous response of Prescott's Red Cross brigade to "do its bit" is impressively shown in what is and what has been done up to the present, and what will be accomplished in the future. For instance, Thursday a shipment to headquarters at San Francisco was remarkable, consisting in one apparel alone, that of pajamas, a total of 60 garments. Of operating gowns there were 48, gray, navy blue and olive sweaters, 90, "all wool and a yard wide." Socks for soldiers, 28 pairs; bed socks, 10 pairs; wristlets, 17 pairs; a miscellaneous lot of sponges, compresses, lapotomy pads, gauze rolls, bandages, gauze drains, making in all several thousand articles of use in health or affliction. It was astounding to behold such an array of serviceable and substantial goods and wares, and in the making, every article, large or small, was moulded by tender hands that permitted nothing of the shoddy to be used. Yesterday was the first time this organization publicly had the occasion to exemplify its beneficent action, a change to a more commodious location being made through the kindly donation of a large room in Hotel St. Michael block.

Mrs. Morris Goldwater, who is chairman of the Prescott chapter of the Red Cross, is daily in attendance directing, and is proving her capability by the celerity with which goods are being "crushed" onward. Willingly cooperating are branches at Humboldt, Hot Springs, Camp Verde, Mayer, Skull and Kirkland valleys, Aultman and a dozen other settlements, in the aggregate over 150 patriotic women of Yavapai being diligently engaged.

Yesterday's roll call showed the following to answer in this city: Mrs. Harry Colvig, director of cutting; Mrs. J. F. Young, director of sewing; Mrs. Grandison, Mrs. Homer King, Mrs. E. W. Wells, Mrs. Daniel Park, Mrs. H. H. Carter, Mrs. A. O. Noyes, Mrs. J. S. Cook, Mrs. Plummer Wilks, Mrs. B. L. Murphy, Mrs. A. C. Gilmore, Miss Irene Wells, Mrs. C. M. Chitty, Mrs. J. G. Stewart, Mrs. J. G. Stewart, Mrs. G. C. Ruffner, Mrs. George Anderson, Miss Mary Monreal, Mrs. L. B. Wetmore and Mrs. Ellen Harkey.

Mrs. E. S. Clark yesterday donated a knitting machine and other contributions were received from individuals everywhere in the county.

SEEMS TO BE LARGE DEMAND FOR RABBITS

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 16.—There are millions of rabbits in the West and Southwest that could be marketed in large cities, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Efforts are being made by the Department of Agriculture and by individuals in this territory to interest dealers throughout the country in the possibilities of handling rabbits from Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arizona, Nevada, Kansas and other Western States. Reports from ten large cities indicate a good market demand for cottontail and jack rabbits, with wholesale prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 a dozen for cottontails and from \$1 to \$6 a dozen for jack rabbits, depending upon size and quality and distance of market from supply. The increased demand for rabbits this winter in some cities is due, say dealers, to meatless days and the high prices of meats and poultry.

The Journal-Miner has the best-equipped job printing plant in Northern Arizona. A trial will convince. **